

cultural resources. To a large extent, this new role is a natural outgrowth of the historic association that archeology has had with Native American cultural resources and history.

TCPs and ITAs are outside the boundaries of the items traditionally considered under archeology. However, these classes of resources should be studied by archeologists if they are truly interested in all aspects of human prehistory/history. In a theoretical sense, the identification and evaluation of TCPs, even if they lack material remains, “round out” the archeological record because the use of many of these “sites” extend back in time. Such sites represent another important and integral aspect of the use of the landscape.

The era of Native American archeology with its different concepts of cultural resources is here. For the health and growth of the discipline archeologists need to embrace it as it offers the opportunity to overcome the animosity between Native Americans and archeologists. Archeologists may find their professional training as anthropologists helpful in communicating with Native Americans to find common ground. After all, both groups—

archeologists and Native Americans—share a common interest—the preservation of Native American heritage. The two simply have different approaches and interpretations.

Notes

- ¹ Kappler, Charles J., *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, compiled 1904-1941, Reprinted: AMS Press, New York, 1971).
- ² Royce, Charles C., compiler, *Indian Land Cessions in the United States*, 18th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1896-97, printed in Washington, by the Government Printing Office, 1899.
- ³ U.S. Geological Survey, “Indian Land Areas Judicially Established 1978.”

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Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Activities

In response to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) has achieved the following:

- Hired a NAGPRA Coordinator to serve as a clearing house of information for staff administering NAGPRA in the field.
- Completed a Summary Report which included information regarding eighteen unassociated funerary objects, one sacred object, and one object of cultural patrimony. The Summary Report was provided to 133 Indian tribes and the Departmental Consulting Archeologist (DCA).
- In consultation with potentially culturally affiliated Indian tribes, inventoried approximately 1,300 human remains and nearly 60,000 associated funerary objects and submitted Inventory Reports to tribes and the DCA. Currently, only 4% of the inventoried items have been assigned a cultural affiliation. However, responsible offices are actively adjusting their inventories, including assigning cultural affiliation, as new evidence is made available.
- Published in the *Federal Register* one notice of inventory completion with a second notice pending.
- Exploring the possibility of the repatriation of culturally unidentifiable human remains through the NAGPRA Review Committee for collections from Kansas and North Dakota.
- Consulting with Indian tribes regarding planned excavations and inadvertent discoveries on Reclamation lands. All Native American human remains and cultural items will, upon request, undergo disposition according to NAGPRA.
- Participated in two dispositions that resulted in reburials when human remains and associated funerary objects were inadvertent discoveries on Reclamation lands.
- Arranged for 83% of its cultural resources staff to take the three-day University of Nevada, Reno NAGPRA training course in November 1999.
- Placed Reclamation's NAGPRA activities and contact information on the world wide web at <<http://www.usbr.gov/nagpra/>> to allow tribes, other federal agencies, and museums better access to Reclamation's compliance efforts.

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